

The Transcript

HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS, TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, 90 & 92 WASHINGTON STREET. FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861.

NO. 9582.

Schools.

MR. O. SIEDHOF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, September 2nd. Personal application may be made at his school-room, 101 Washington street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

THE AUTUMN SESSION OF MISS E. L. WHITTIER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, September 2nd. Personal application may be made at her school-room, 101 Washington street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, September 2nd, at 10 o'clock. Personal application may be made at his residence at Cambridge, on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

CHAUNCEY HALL SCHOOL. The next session will commence on Monday, September 2nd, at 10 o'clock. Personal application may be made at the school-room, 101 Washington street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

CONCORD HALL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The next term will begin September 2nd. Circulars giving the course of instruction and the charges for board and tuition may be found at Mr. Folger's store, corner of Shawmut avenue and Commercial street, or by letter directed to the above address.

PERMONT SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The next session will commence on Monday, September 2nd, at 10 o'clock. Personal application may be made at the school-room, 101 Washington street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

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Real Estate, &c.

TO LET—House No. 40 Pineknay st. P. H. JACKSON, 13 Union Building, State st.

COTTAGE AT BEVERLY TO LET—A cottage with furniture, pleasantly situated on the Beverly shore. Apply at 33 City Exchange, Beverly street.

TO LET—A Furnished Cottage at Nahant. Inquire of G. W. SIMS, JR., Oak Hill, Nahant.

TO LET—House No. 13-12 Cross-cent place. Apply to ISAAC COOK, 25 Central st., Boston.

TO LET—House No. 65 Camden street, 14 rooms, in thorough repair, with all the modern improvements. Apply at the house or to CHAS. HILLS, 206 Washington street.

TO LET—House No. 10 Tyler street, 18 rooms, in thorough repair, suitable for boarding house or club. Apply to J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 24 North Street, South Boston, recently occupied by Mrs. Thacher. The key may be had on application to the agent, Mr. J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

TO LET—A four-story Brick House, with all the modern improvements, with a large garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Boston and Lowell Depot. Inquire of J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very nice and comfortable cottage, with a large garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Boston and Lowell Depot. Inquire of J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

TO LET—For the season, or a term of one or more years, a fine house with a large garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Boston and Lowell Depot. Inquire of J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling Houses on Boston Street, Chestnut street, Somerset street, Vernon street, Tremont place, Oberlin street, and others. Apply to J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET—At Wood's Hole, near the water's edge, an old fashioned house, with a large garden and orchard, and a fine view of the sea. Apply to J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA PLAIN. A house and stable on the corner of Greenwood avenue and the Boston and Lowell Depot. Inquire of J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A fine house with a large garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Boston and Lowell Depot. Inquire of J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

EXTRACT OF GALLS AND CHLOROFORM. The Extract of Galls and Chloroform, for the treatment of the skin, is a valuable remedy for the treatment of the skin. Apply to J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

MILITARY DRESSING CASES.—The thing for a soldier, compact, neat, complete, and light. Apply to J. H. BATHURST, 10 Tyler street.

LUBIN'S HOUSE, Blane de Pale, Violet Powder, Sachet Powder. A case of the above just imported by ORLANDO TOMPKINS, Apothecary, 101 Washington street.

PRESENTATION WRITING DESKS. French, English and American, ornamental and plain. An unequalled assortment may be found at the store of GEORGE S. TOLMAN, 121 State street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c. Single, Double, and Triple. Apply to GEORGE S. TOLMAN, 121 State street.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. IN BOSTON. Give notice that the amount of their Capital paid in and the amount of their profits.

\$300,000. and they continue to insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS, on the most liberal terms, and on one rate, at 101 State street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. IN BOSTON. Give notice that the amount of their Capital paid in and the amount of their profits.

\$250. and they continue to insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS, on the most liberal terms, and on one rate, at 101 State street, Boston.

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TERMS. DAILY, FIVE CENTS. (In Advance, \$1.00.) WEEKLY, FIVE DOLLARS. (In Advance, \$10.00.) MONTHLY, FIFTY DOLLARS. (In Advance, \$100.00.)

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Great Battle!

THE BULL'S RUN BATTERIES CAPTURED!

Grand Victory by the Union Army!

Rebels Completely Routed!

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

JEFF DAVIS CONSPICUOUS IN THE FIGHT.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, 21st. It is not doubted here in military quarters that Gen. Johnston was enabled to effect a junction with Gen. Beauregard some time yesterday.

The New York 37th passed into Virginia this morning.

Orders to move yesterday evening were countermanded until early this morning, our troops in the meantime cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

It is not the maiden, delicious and fond, No, it isn't the sweet little Lily I'd choose; You love me! ah yes, so at least you can say— 'Twas a day or two since—but I know your well That a maid cannot love till she learns the true way.

As a child cannot read till it learns how to spell, Nor should I be thinking, as sometimes I am, If the gods had but made me the thing I would be, That a station of rank in this world for me.

Were a pleasant and suitable station for me: Nor should I be thinking, as sometimes I am, If the gods had but made me the thing I would be, That a station of rank in this world for me.

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the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with musket batteries.

At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard at intervals.

Washington, 21st. The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's Run.

21st—11 A. M. There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11:40. The firing is very heavy, and apparently from the direction of the Union army.

11:50. There is evidently a battle. Toward our left in the direction of Bull's Run and a little north the firing is very rapid and heavy.

12:05 P. M. The musketry is very heavy and apparently from the direction of the Union army.

2 P. M. The musketry is very heavy and apparently from the direction of the Union army.

2:45 P. M. The firing is a little farther off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction; less heavy guns

happy to meet Colonel Preston, and so well known in Louisiana, they must be a happy relief to the he day.

There is very much in keeping with the simple enough for Napoleon hinged on a long pine table, et in a farm house, and all his friends welcomed to it three times a day.

out of the New Orleans Delta write-wives, Julia M. and

pras, potatoes, etc., etc., were completely destroyed. One gentleman informs me that his loss and that of his neighbors, will be \$10,000.

ARMY NEWS.

Second Lieutenant George C. Parker, of the Provisional army, has been chosen Captain of the Harris Guards, Sixth regiment Virginia volunteers, in place of Captain A. M. Cunningham, resigned. Parker was in charge of one of the guns at Newell's Point in the engagement with the

Robert B. Brinkley, Late Orderly Sergeant of the Suffolk Continental, whose election to the Captaincy of the Cyprus Chapel company was mentioned in our issue of the 16th inst. is a native of Portsmouth and graduate of Lexington College, N. H.

A rumor prevails that Dr. V. B. Billings, of this city, one of the best surgeons in Virginia, has been appointed to Colonel Chambliss' regiment. It is true that Dr. Billings does deserve all praise for restoring the chivalrous and noble ranks of which he was deprived for the benefit of Duwett he was an Assistant Surgeon to the Third (Va.) regiment; but displaced by that miserable policy which proscribed him for opposing the action of the Confederate States Government.

ENLISTING FOR THE WAR.

The term of enlistment of the Woods Rifles, Co.,

men go to show that the hearts of the soldiers are not from being the cause of invasion. A pack of cards is called, carried across the river pickets, and proposed that delectable each side should meet in the middle and take a drink together, on each accepted, and accordingly two stripped off their clothes to show met, and armed with nothing but sticks and pikes, and our outfit they were met in like fashion by the volunteer soldiers. A due inclination about G. V. LETCHER.

Much criticism has been advanced here with regard to the last proclamation of Gov. Letcher, claiming to comprehend the wisdom of rejecting thirty years, under the plea of inability to arm them, and then, two months later, by a general sweep, without in certain sections the total agricultural and manufacturing resources.

ingly remarked that they had
like the Yankees prisoners. The
they would rather be prisoners
to the enemy than to the war, they
to be weary of invasion. They
for defense, but they could
by force of military discipline
ending army into Southern ter-
of Virginia, and would be in
with thousands of others, they
with so unalterable determina-
again in the same cause.

and informs us that the 4th U.S. Cavalry, under the command of Major-General C. S. G. A., has issued a circular of instruction to Marshals in relation to prisoners of war, and persons captured at sea, and of date of July 12th, 1861. We insert that portion of it which is of the most importance:

1. All persons captured at sea and placed in custody of the Marshals, are at once to be confined in such manner as to prevent their obtaining any information which could be made useful to the enemy.
2. All persons captured on board of vessels

[SPECIAL.]
BOAT HULL RUN.
 Centerville, June 26.—
 In this field.
 WASHINGTON, July 20.
 Units can be expected from
 not a quarter told. The de-
 the slaughter terrific. On the
 the air, the air, the air, the air,
 retreat, leaving things rather
 Centerville they also gave way,

at Bull Run. The Run at the head of a segment. Several miles upon it at different points. Until the Mexicans had advanced batteries opened upon them, in every direction. They retreated flying again made an attack, repulsed with a heavy loss. The Confederates were ordered. By old navy officers were retreated three miles, to Centerville. Immediately pursued by Beauregard.

Gen. Tyler gave battle. The open ones between the two armies, the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, the 1st N. Y. Cavalry, and the Confederates lay arms, intending to renew the fight. But Gen. Tyler was not on the field, and it seemed as if he was mounted on a winged steed, riding about during the action. Nearly \$1,000 in gold was taken, as well as a huge quantity of arms and accoutrements, and severely wounded. The Confederates were driven back, and the Union army followed them.

[SPECIAL]
FOR WM WINCHESTER.
FORE—Col. Lamson's Re-
turn—The Federal Army at

WINCHESTER, July 19,
 already known to have retreated
 to Winchester. He had in-
 and at Bunker Hill, but the in-
 In some newspapers editorials

large as his plane. His force has
 as much as was reported in Balti-
 yore, nothing but the resolute
 out of the men, who almost re-
 sided Gen. Johnston to make a
 move, as he did against such odds
 and the great advance, and the
 leaving Bunker Hill Gen.
 position some distance in front
 all his equipment in the rear.
 last, as Colonel Stuart, who

[illegible]

The Rev. Dr. Hoge, associate with Kevered Dr. Spring, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, has been elected to receive his position by the clergies of the war party in Dr. Spring's Church. The crime of Dr. Hoge is that he refused to pray for the success of this wicked, unlovely, unconstitutional, subjugating war—N. Y. Day Book.

Another Paper Suppressed.

We learn from a correspondent in St. Louis, that a company of Lincoln's Home Guard named themselves on Sunday by suppressing the California (Mo.) paper, and then they proceeded to visit the office in force, throw that type into the street, and burn the building.

On this information, our troops, who were immediately made ready for a warm reception. The soldiers, immediately under command are said to be about 30,000. 10,000 are within a short distance of the Potomac, ready any moment. The army had not entirely completed his far advanced were they, that would attack them, that but much would be lost. The

of the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the Government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, he earnestly invited to unite with him in this struggle his friends in every part of the peril, aid thus redeem the State and place the Administration in competent hands."—*Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.
EXPERIENCE OF A PHILADELPHIA IN NASHVILLE.
THE SECESSION FEELING RAMPANT—PROVISIONS

Martinsburg that he has absolutely. The Union men, who consequently in such bad heart at that place.
 He proceeded to Charlestown and talked with Harper, in communication with Baltimore, was with Patterson.
 Three months men will leave for Baltimore, Md. Every to detain them, but they rec. Threats were even resorted

MEN-TOE BLOCKADE, &c.
 We had an interview to-day with a gentleman of this city, who returned this morning from a visit to Tennessee. He went to Nashville and returned without having excited any suspicion that he was a Northern man, and in this way he escaped personal annoyance, and enjoyed the opportunity of observation. He left Philadelphia on the 10th of July, and proceeded direct to Louisville. From that city he went by rail and on foot to Nashville, by a round-about route. In Louisville party feeling runs very high.

of them will certainly leave.
[SPECIAL.]
EASTERN VIRGINIA.
Communications of Gen. McClellan's
"Pamphlet" Victory at Pipe
Washington, July 20, 1861.
I have just received here from
Richmond, Va., a copy of the
towards to Oakland, or in
strong endeavor is to be made
and rout the balance of Gar-

bowever, does not intend to
in Patterson. His intention is
to take the Kanawha and make
a force which he has already de-
clared on the Kanawha, and
J. L. Tompkins and O. J. Wier,
of the Kanawha, and the Kanawha
Railroad. Thence he
to East Tennessee, where he
men, for which purpose he in-
tends to go. This effected, he
will go to the Kanawha and
make a brilliant East, and be a

ing items from the Richmond
Rt:—

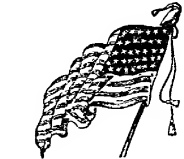
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

of the Examiner, writing from
under date of July 17th, speaks

the life line to which they appear in the 10th, one Louisiana Cavalry in advanced position, another in the rear, and the National Greys are firing orders. The general directs the enemy, and much regret the lower portion of the peninsula, a company from North Carolina, of recruits for the 3d and 4th have recently reached Portau

was hail-storm. The tall storms within the memory of the oldest of the "white" men "visited the Diamond Swamp" way, though, fortunately, its ravages in a district of country not more than a few miles from the city. The lumps were from the tops up to walnuts, and literally within its range, cotton, corn,

Lowell, Monday, July 22, 1861.



Forever that standard sheet!
Which breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE FIGHT OF THURSDAY. The casualties of the fight at Bull's Run, though not fully reported as yet, show that the Massachusetts First regiment, under Col. Corbin, was in the thickest of the fight. The Colonel himself, after having his horse disabled, seized a musket and led his men on foot, loading and firing with them. Lieut. Col. Wells and Austin of the same regiment also displayed great courage. Company H of Chelsea suffered severely in the loss of six gallant soldiers and as many more wounded. The news of these casualties has naturally caused some excitement in Chelsea, and prompt aid and sympathy are shown for the families of the brave men who have been struck down or disabled. Mayor Fay proceeded at once to the seat of war, to look after the suffering and so far as may be to return to their friends the remains of the dead. How great was the loss of the enemy in this fight is not known. All accounts agree that the rebels had every advantage in respect to position and numbers. The rebels who led in the attack at Bull's Run are supposed to have been South Carolina men, under Bonham, as this traitor has been described in Beauregard's orders as in command of "the advance guard of the Potomac." These fellows kept themselves under cover of the woods during the whole fight.

WAR ITEMS AND MOVEMENTS. An officer from Gen. Patterson's division reported at Washington, on Saturday, that the march toward Winchester had been commenced.

The Pennsylvania regiments have been furnished with new clothing by the state and have enlisted for the war.

A Fort Monroe dispatch of Friday states that a small scouting party, made up of Major Rawlings of the Kentucky cavalry, Shurtliff of the Illustrated News, and others, left Hampton on the previous day on a scout, poorly prepared for an attack. When a short distance beyond Newmarket bridge they were surprised by twenty rebels. Rawlings was instantly killed by a rebel shot, two were wounded and captured, while the rest escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawlings.

At Norfolk and vicinity the rebels are reported to be 10,000 strong. The rifling of cannon is going on there.

It has been announced by authority that no more fugitive slaves are to be allowed in our camps, nor are they to be permitted to follow the army.

The Confederate government has called upon all the rebel states for a reserve force of thirty thousand men.

The Georgians and Virginians in one of the Western Virginia camps have had a sort of insurrection on account of a division of labor in digging ditches. The Georgians say they came to help Virginia out of a scrape, and they don't fancy the business of digging. They prefer to superintend.

The city government of Montgomery (Ala.) to help the cause along has levied a special tax of \$20 on each negro man and \$10 on each negro woman.

The negroes who have been forced to work on the rebel entrenchments at Centerville were carried away from their homes by the retreating troops.

The rebels at Richmond, it is said, have already mounted seven cannon of large calibre, and ten thousand whites and negroes are at work day and night upon the defences.

JEFF. DAVIS'S CONGRESS MET AT RICHMOND on Saturday and an outline of the message is furnished by way of New Orleans. The document, so far as reported, is chiefly occupied with a recital of what has happened since the last meeting at Montgomery, with a running commentary on Mr. Lincoln's message. Jeff. is very insolent and imperious in his tone. He depicts the barbarities of a war "carried on under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection." The mission of Taylor to Washington is avowed to have been for the purpose of proposing an exchange of prisoners, especially the pirates taken on board the Savannah.

PRIZE VESSELS CAPTURED. Two vessels captured by Jeff. Davis's pirates, but retaken by their crews, have arrived at New York. The vessels are the brig Cuba and schooner J. S. Waring. The rescue of the last is due to the colored steward, William Tildenman, who, preferring freedom to slavery, killed three of the prize crew.

CONGRESS. The senate only was in session Saturday and little was done. Latham of California spoke to the resolution endorsing the President's acts, some of which were criticised; but he concluded his State would stand by the Union. Many members of the house went down to see the fighting at Bull's Run.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, makes its appearance in good time, with a brilliant table of contents.

Old papers for sale by the hundred.

LATEST NEWS. The following telegraphic dispatch was received at the Merrimack House at half-past one o'clock to-day from the Merchants' Exchange, Boston:—

The New York Herald states that Manassas Junction was supplied with water from Bull's Run Creek, which would now be cut off, leaving the rebel cavalry without any.

The Ellsworth Zouaves met the Louisiana Zouaves and completely routed them, taking their colors.

The 69th New York regiment, stripped to their skin, went into the fight regardless of fatigue or personal safety.

Gen. McDowell telegraphed that the enemy were completely routed from Bull's Run, retreating toward Manassas, leaving their batteries in possession of our forces. The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead on the field. Large loss on both sides.

The Zouaves were terribly cut up, losing their Colonel and Lieut. Colonel. The whole force on both sides are said to have been engaged, Gen. Johnston having joined Beauregard's army, swelling the rebel force to 60,000.

The New York Herald's correspondent reports that he was on the battle-field, and that when he left the rebels were flying in vast numbers.

Lieut. Col. J. Porter, with a flag of truce, was fired upon by the rebels; he was endeavoring to obtain the body of Lieut. Smith of the Massachusetts First.

The rebels now occupy equally as strong a position as at Bull's Run.

The federal forces occupy the late battle-field, about two miles from Bull's Run.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Since the fight of Thursday, every hour has been crowded with stirring events. Our army, after the first fight at Bull's Run, prepared for a flank movement, which was executed in brilliant style by sending a large force to the west and north of Bull's Run. This movement is described in an official dispatch from Centerville, yesterday:

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half-past two o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centerville were formed for a march, and at about 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At 6 o'clock the first gun was fired from a 30-pound rifled cannon sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the route. The way was not open to the enemy, and the advance moved on. At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, 3 miles beyond Centerville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a stone bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Col. Alexander of the engineer corps, who had inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnaissance, and to whom in a great measure the plan of the campaign is due.

Beyond doubt the main body of Johnston's forces have joined Beauregard, and the entire rebel strength is reported to be 70,000 or 80,000.

The most severe battle of the campaign was fought at Bull's Run, yesterday, and resulted in a complete victory of the loyal forces, who took at least three masked batteries, and drove the enemy back. Our loss was heavy, including three colonels, among them Col. Stoum of Rhode Island, and a brother of the secretary of war. The conflict lasted nine hours, and the smoke of battle was seen from the heights about Washington. It is said Jeff. Davis in person conducted the operations of the rebels. The Sixty-Ninth New York was in the advance. The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about 4 miles from Bull's Run:

Fairfax Court House, July 21, 11 a. m.—There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.10.—The firing is very heavy, and apparently on our left wing.

11.30.—There is evidently a battle. Towards our left in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north, the firing is very rapid and heavy.

1.45.—Heavy guns are heard again and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and near.

2 p. m.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is certainly a movement to our left.

2.45 p. m.—The firing has ceased ten minutes since.

3.45 p. m.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old standard, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

3.50 p. m. Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster Barton of the Michigan 2d regiment has just passed, and says that the officers, men and citizens of Centerville saw a general engagement of the whole line had taken place 25 miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the rebel lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier every moment.

Centerville, 4 p. m.—Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here under Col. Miles to bridge over the bridge at Bull's Run on the Watertown road, having directed the enemy before him. Col. Miles is not three or four miles from here, directing operations at Blackburn's Ford.

Fairfax Court House, 4.45 p. m.—Two of our couriers have returned, but are unable to communicate with Gen. McDowell in person. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5.20 p. m.—Another dispatch says that the federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.45 p. m.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The column went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon.

It is still later report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says the column under Col. Heintzelman had followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Heights.

The headquarters of the army is inaccessible to-night, the president and cabinet being privately with General Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

There is most intense excitement everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of events is immediately surrounded and compelled to relate his observations. The many unauthenticated rumors which prevail serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress and even ladies were to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of them reports that Col. Hunter of the third cavalry, acting as major-general, was mortally wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. Cameron of the 70th N. Y. is a prisoner of the rebels, and that Col. Stoum of the 24th Rhode Island regiment were killed.

Later Accounts of the Battle.—Another dispatch, dated at Washington, yesterday, confirms the above, and adds interesting particulars, which are deemed reliable:

Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the 4th brigade to hold a battery on the hill on the Warrenton road in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in our first dispatch.

Gen. Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Gen. Tyler's column, advanced by the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Keyes's brigade remained at Centerville.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road, and our troops formed in order of battle array. The 2d N. Y. and 1st Ohio on the left and the 2d Ohio and 3d Wisconsin on the right, and 6th N. Y. on the right. Col. Miles's division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes to 7. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Hunter's division came up the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work, when the battery opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey of Co. G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell and a drummer, and seriously wounding several others. Our troops were kept for 15 or 20 minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries, succeeding in retiring in regular order and with their batteries.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York 69th, 70th and 13th, who rushed upon our battery, firing as they proceeded, with perfect effect, and attacking it at the point of the bayonet. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was not without cost. One of our men was killed, and another severely wounded, and it was reported that Lieut. Col. Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by spirited assaults on batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared their loss is immense.

It was generally understood that we had been hemmed in the enemy entirely; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that the rebels had the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck of the 2d Wisconsin regiment. He turned out to be the Brigade-Quartermaster Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse, as he is said to be a prominent man in the rebel ranks.

He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statement of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an office most prominent in the fight, and distinguished from the rest by the white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces, but says it is difficult to get them into proper discipline and order.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex pointing the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At 7 o'clock, this evening, guns were still heard at short intervals.

New York, July 21.—The Herald's special dispatch, dated Bull's Run, Saturday evening, says: The Mass. 1st made an ineffectual attempt to procure the body of Lieut. Smith of Boston, but was fired upon by the rebels, and the body was not recovered. One was a South Carolina sergeant, the others Alabamians. General Mansfield sent them to the old capital building, which has been fitted for a prison. The prisoners are rough-looking, and were objects of much interest as they marched through the streets.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. R. PATCH & CO.

Real Estate adjoining Central Bridge.
On SATURDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. we shall sell, on the premises, in Lowell, the Toll House and land adjoining, situated at the northern end of Central Bridge and adjoining the same. For particulars inquire of E. R. PATCH & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Stocks in Boston, July 20.
14 Boston & Maine Railroad, 108 3/4
2 Western Railroad, 111
3 Northern Railroad (N. H.), 60 1/4
18 Vermont Railroad, 20 1/4
3 Boston & Providence Railroad, 108 3/4
181 Vermont Railroad, 100 1/8
12 Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 100 1/8
3 Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R., 29 3/4
2 Amoskeag & Lawrence Railroad, 92 1/2
1 Dwight Manufacturing Co., 47 1/2

CITY MATTERS.

EXAMINATION WEEK. The pupils of our public schools will be examined this week, and after the examination, will have a vacation of six weeks to visit their friends in the country or to amuse themselves at home, and return with renewed strength to commence their studies again at the first of September.

The High School is being examined to-day, and will close by public exercises at Huntington Hall, at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the graduates will receive their diplomas. The Carney medal presentations will take place at the conclusion of the exercises, with addresses.

The whole number of scholars attending the High School during the last term is 206; number belonging, July 15th, males 47, females 55, total 142. Average number belonging, males 62, females 112, total 174. Average daily attendance, 157.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. The annual examination of this class of schools closed on Saturday. By this early examination these schools secure one week more of vacation than formerly. This is as it should be. These scholars now will get forty-two weeks of school out of the fifty-two in every year, which, with the average condition of our school houses, and with the age of the scholars, ranging from four to nine, is as much time as sanitary and intellectual laws will allow.

The examination passed of generally with great credit, and in many instances with much improvement on former years. An interesting feature in these examinations is the very large attendance of parents and friends, showing a very encouraging appreciation on the part of our citizens of the importance of this grade of schools.

These schools in our city we consider on the whole a great success. With few exceptions the teachers have all the kindness of parents and all the skill of instructors, making them at once a school and a home for the scholars.

The course of study in these schools was much abbreviated at the commencement of the current year. Four sections only in Colburn's Arithmetic are now required for admission to the grammar school, and no geography. The result will be a very large transfer from these schools to the grammar schools, thinning the former and filling the latter. The advantage of this change is yet to be tested.

BATTLE OF MIDDLE STREET. About the time the battle at Bull's Run was going on yesterday, the inhabitants on Middle street were surprised to find that a serious engagement was going on between two females, General Alcohol commanding on both sides. No lives lost. One of the parties had her face somewhat bruised.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTH. The committee of arrangements held another meeting Saturday evening and transacted some further business in reference to the reception of the Sixth regiment. It was voted to extend invitations to the mayors of Boston and Worcester, in addition to those already invited from abroad. The committee have assurances that the steam-gun will be on hand, and the Government of the Mechanic Association, to whom the presentation is to be made, will be invited to form part of the procession. Other arrangements will be announced hereafter.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE. The following certificates of marriage intentions were issued by the City Clerk, during the week ending July 20th:

Names.	Residence.	Birthplace.
Daniel Sullivan and Lowell.	Ireland.	Ireland.
Ellen Collins and Lowell.	N. Y. City.	N. Y. City.
James Ashton and "	England.	England.
Mary Dougherty and "	Ireland.	Ireland.
John M. Bartlett and Island Pond, Vt.	Morgan, Vt.	Morgan, Vt.
Abby S. Valcutt and Lowell.	Harmory, Me.	Harmory, Me.
Darwin D. Baxter and "	Craftsbury, Vt.	Craftsbury, Vt.
Octavia F. Parson, Holyoke.	Holyoke.	Holyoke.
Florence Hubert and Westford.	Canada.	Canada.
Rosalie Benson and Lowell.	"	"
Joseph Allard and "	"	"
Margaret Doufor and "	"	"
Edward Sherlock and "	Ireland.	Ireland.
Ann Hickey and "	"	"

The High School exercises this forenoon were well attended, though not crowded. The school as a whole appeared well and the recitations were quite satisfactory.

WILLOW DALE. A large party from the Massachusetts and Prescott Mills have gone on a visit to this favorite resort, to-day.

POLICE COURT. This forenoon, Patrick Higgins, of Billerica, for an assault on his wife, had his case postponed till to-morrow morning. C. W. H. Stone came in, but sentence postponed for another week.

MORE CHERRIES. B. F. Melvin, of Centerville, has been fortunate enough to raise a few cherries this season, and has very generously sent us his entire crop in a small box.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for August has been received at Mrs. S. D. Clark's periodical store, 140 Central street. This number opens with lively sketches and illustrations of that beautiful Arcadia known as Central Park, New York city, with the usual variety of entertaining articles.

A WAR INCIDENT. Sometime since, two Virginia were students in the law school at Cambridge. One was named H— and the other M—. Both left for the war—H— to join the rebels and M— to stand by the union. In a letter to a friend in Cambridge, M— gives the following incident: I am sorry to tell you that I met H— of our law school in the rebel army, while skirmishing with them near Cumberland. I saw him at a distance of a hundred yards, but he didn't have the heart to fire at him, though I could easily have killed him. He was such a noble fellow, as well as one of my intimate friends in Harvard, that I hope I shall be excused for not strictly performing my duty. I called out to him, "Major," (a nickname), and raised my rifle. He looked for a few minutes, raised his hands above his head, as much as to say, "I recognize you, old fellow,"—turned and darted off into the woods. The captain of this company was an old friend of mine at the University of Virginia.

The ISSUE. Here is a clear and comprehensive statement of the real issue between the loyal and rebel people of this country, in few words. We take it from Mr. Boutwell's oration at Cambridge last week:

The war on the part of the rebels is for the doctrine that the nation has no right to exist as a single state, at any time or for any purpose, without its consent. The war on their part is against all government, that which they have attempted to set up, as well as against that which they have inherited from Washington and Jefferson.

We maintain the right of the nation to exist, not in favor of any state, small or great, Florida or New York, but in favor of the people of the whole country, acting in the light of our history and traditions, and in obedience to our necessities. The nation, the union indeed, existed long before the constitution was formed.

It is a curious fact that Robert Garnett, who was killed at St. George, was the professional instructor of McClellan at West Point. He taught him tactics, and had an apt pupil, it appears.

The Northampton Courier says that a gentleman arrived in that town last week from Columbus, Miss., who believed, until he reached the local states, that congress was in session in Chicago.

By order of the Pennsylvania state authorities all the cannon throughout the commonwealth are being collected, with the view of rifling their bore and otherwise improving them.

The New York aldermen have ratified the ordinance appropriating half a million for the families of volunteers. The board also resolved to unite in receiving all the regiments returning from the war, the expenses thereof to be borne by the members of the common council in their individual capacity.

The Old South Church in Andover have unanimously voted to extend to Mr. William M. Barber, of the senior class in the Theological Seminary in that town, an invitation to become their pastor. Mr. Barber has received a similar invitation from the First Church in South Danvers, and another from the First Church in Dedham.

The chivalric citizens of Holly Springs, Miss., took a New York lady in charge while on her way home a few days ago, from the south, where she had been teaching school. She was robbed of her money, arrested as a spy, detained several days, and after being subjected to several indignities, sent on her way.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon Edward Bates, attorney general of the United States, by Dickinson college, Pennsylvania.

The chair shop at Smithville, Ludlow, Vt., was destroyed by fire with its contents on Wednesday evening. Abel Adams's whetstone shop adjoining was also consumed. Loss \$3200.

The Kingston (Jamaica) journals of the 8th of June state that the cotton growing company had commenced operations in planting on an extensive scale.

The British Consul writes to the New Orleans Picayune that there have been six cases of imprisoned British subjects reported at his office, and calling for his interference.

Eighty-one horses were shipped from Montpelier on Monday for Boston, on their way to the war. The animals were all packed in Washington cars and the average cost of the lot was \$100 each.

Two of the leading morning papers in Philadelphia raised the price on Monday from two to three cents per copy.

The New York Herald is now stereotyping its daily forms by a process long in use in London and introduced into this country by the New York Tribune. The New York Times is about to do the same thing.

George Mather, a well known printing ink manufacturer, died in New York on Monday, aged 75. He has been in the ink business since 1816, and accumulated a fortune.

Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon county, about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, recently, and discovered gold, which, it is estimated, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the lot of rock.

A Vermont farmer, living on the line of the Troy and Boston railroad, stopped a passenger train on Thursday by waving his hat. "What's the matter?" screamed the engineer. "Matter?" said the farmer, "nolthin' as I know of." "Then what did you swing your hat for?" said the engineer. "O Lord!" said the farmer, "why, I was fanning myself!"

Notice. All persons who have joined or are intending to join H. S. O. Weymouth's company are requested to call at the Mechanic's Patent Office, this evening, at 7 o'clock, without fail. Per order. H. S. O. WEYMOUTH. July 21, 1861.

Wanted. A middle aged lady is desirous of procuring a situation as a housekeeper. Her object is to take care of a sick person. Good references given. Apply at No. 171 Elm street.

Buyer of Family Coal. A thorough test of this celebrated Coal has proved it to be the purest and most economical Coal ever offered in this market. For sale by J. W. BENTLEY & CO., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774,

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The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.
All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of
The South.

THE SOUTH EXTRA

Baltimore, Monday Morning, July 22, 1861—11 o'clock

The South.

'Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not hurled? Voices, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose!
Better be when'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.'

THE WAR.

From the Grand Army.

The First Battle at Bull Run.
The Washington papers contain some further accounts of the first conflict at Bull Run. The Washington morning *Chronicle* of yesterday says that a Connecticut man who had been taken prisoner by the Confederates and escaped at Bull Run, gives a very intelligent account of himself and his experience. He says the enemy continued to be reinforced all day yesterday by every train that arrived. Among the arrivals was General Johnson with 17,000 men. He says that the strength of the army yesterday, including arrivals during the day, was not less than 70,000 to 80,000 men, and that more arrivals were expected. When our troops were attacked on Thursday, he says the Massachusetts First was thrust around to the left, and came upon the entrenchments of the enemy before either party discovered the other. The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, "hold!" The rebels, "hold!" "You are just the men we want to shoot!" with which they fired. One man received a number of bullets, and falling dead, rolled into their entrenchments, where they cut him up with sabres. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butt of their muskets, and we have now in hospital one poor fellow whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way. He says that one of the shells fired by our men exploded near Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers and men. A retreat was proposed, but overruled by Lee. They then brought a rifled cannon to bear upon our ranks. Lieut. Tompkins, with seven cavalry, went round to-day, until, with his glass, he counted 27 cavalry companies, 20 men each, with splendid matched horses.

Another correspondent says:
A very intelligent gentleman, who left the scene at Bull Run late yesterday afternoon, who took pains to inform himself, says he saw twenty-eight dead bodies of the federal soldiers which he believed constituted the whole number of killed, and was told of thirty to forty wounded and missing, many of whom he saw. Some were terribly mangled. One man had his thigh shattered awfully by a grape shot, others were pierced through the arms, legs, &c., with musket balls. The waddings of a cannon ball had so chafed the head and face of one young man as to deprive him of sight. The lamentations of the wounded were painful, though a few not near the front were eager to give battle again, and in high spirits. From all accounts it seems quite certain that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction with Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas.

The Second Battle at Bull Run.
We have from Government sources an account of a second battle at Bull Run, yesterday morning, in which it is claimed that the batteries at that point were taken after an obstinate combat lasting from 7 A. M., to 4 P. M., the Confederates retreating upon Manassas. This information is given in an official despatch from Gen. McDowell to the War Department received in Washington at 5 P. M. This is the latest date to which any of the published accounts run, but we are informed privately that the War Department had received last night later intelligence to the effect that the Confederates had retaken the batteries at the Run, a statement which derives plausibility from the fact that the firing which was said to have ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was resumed at 7 P. M., and from the further circumstance narrated in the Washington *Republican* of this morning, that a panic seized the reserve at Centerville last evening, and they fled with haste towards Fairfax, abandoning wagons, provisions, camp equipage, &c., in their flight.

Whatever has been the result at Bull Run, it is quite certain that the difficulties of the Federal troops have but just commenced, and that the result gained has been disproportionate to the sacrifice of life. It seems quite certain that Colonel Cameron, of the New York 79th (Highlanders), and Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island, have been killed, and it was also reported that Burnside, Corcoran and Heintzelman, had shared the same fate. Col. Hunter, of the U. S. Cavalry, was said to be mortally wounded.

We now annex the details of the battle as telegraphed by the Associated Press, the first in order being the official despatches as furnished by Carriers who are hourly despatched from Fairfax Court House to the scene of action. We fix attention to the fact, that though Fairfax is in direct telegraphic communication with Washington, and despatches were being regularly received every half hour during the day, the last despatch is not later than 5:40 P. M., though the telegraph office was kept open here nearly all night.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 5:30 P. M.—Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the 2d Regiment of Michigan, has just passed and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centerville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas Junction, and that our troops had driven and forced the Confederate lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every minute.

CENTREVILLE, July 19—P. M.—General McDowell has ordered the reserves, now here under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull Run on the Manassas road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's Ford.

FAIRFAX, 4:45 P. M.—Two of our couriers have returned, but they were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5:20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confederates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are silenced, and two or three others taken. 5:40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

WASHINGTON, July 21—11 P. M.—The most intense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded, to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. A number of members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of these members reports that Colonel Hunter, of the

3d Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It is stated in all quarters, that the news is generally credited, that Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment were killed in the action.

Next in order is an attempted description of the contest by a correspondent of the *Associated Press* stationed at Centerville. His account seems to be made up to 3 P. M. and is as follows:

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last battle (the Bull Run battle).

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch. Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's detachments of Gen. Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonel Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull Run and Manassas Junction. Colonel Key's Brigade remained at Centerville, as a reserve. Information was received by General Tyler's command, of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding that road. Our troops were then formed in battle array. The 2d New York and 2d Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 2d Wisconsin and 70th, 13th, and 90th New York on the right. Col. Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning. The Confederates did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened upon by several of Canby's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

[The reason, we understand, why Colonel Hunter's success was not complete was because he was mortally wounded, and his division badly cut up.] The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from the New 60th, 70th and 13th regiments, in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage. The 2d Ohio and the 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow the pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work. This battery then opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of company G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others. Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retreating in regular order with their battery.

[From this it is evident that the Federals here had to retreat, and did not succeed in taking this battery of pieces.] The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New 60th, 70th and 13th regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect aim, attacking it with the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them. They found that the Confederates had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 60th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieut. Colonel was among those killed. Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had beaten in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

Admitting this last statement to be true, is it not strange that confirmation of it should be lacking? Gen. McDowell in his official report of 5 P. M., only claims to have taken the batteries at the Run. The *Associated Press* report concludes as follows:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hebbroke of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hebbroke: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hebbroke. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. Then on as your prisoner," said Hebbroke. From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the Confederates, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms the previous reports of negro troops in the Confederate forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array. The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

The special correspondent of the *Star* states that 8,000 troops went forward during the day to reinforce the "Grand Army."

From Fortress Monroe.

[Correspondence of the *Associated Press*.]
FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—A spy who is just in from Great Bethel reports that Captains Jenkins and Shurtliff were wounded yesterday and carried off as prisoners. The rebels had two killed. A company of Massachusetts men made a scout last night to Great Bethel. They report only fifty light horse at that point, but say that the Confederates will make a stand at Cookstown, eight miles this side of Yorktown, where considerable force is now assembled. Near Great Bethel eight of the party captured three of the enemy's horses. The officers escaped into the woods. Formidable preparations are being made for an advance in the direction of Yorktown. The Government, it is stated, is about to furnish the means of offensive operations. Gen. Butler is making a vigorous effort to prevent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the several camps. Much of the insubordination and want of discipline (to say nothing of illness) may be attributed to the vile whiskey which has been introduced in large quantities. Gen. Butler is to-day at Newport News.

The body of Rawling has been brought to the Fortress, and will be sent to New York for burial. The *Minneola* has steamed up every night, in anticipation of a descent of the steamer *Yorktown* from Richmond. She is said to be armed with several 68-pounders. Several prisoners arrested at Hampton for selling liquor will be sent to Baltimore to-night.

Latest from Washington.

RETREAT OF THE GRAND ARMY

DISGRACEFUL PANIC.

Attack of the Confederates upon Washington apprehended.

CANNONADING HEARD THIS MORNING AT 4 A. M.

The Federal Rout Total.

Five General Officers badly Wounded.

10,000 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

This morning's *National Republican*, (official paper,) in addition to the particulars of the battle which are furnished by the *Associated Press*, gives us the very latest intelligence received last night from the scene of action, that the "Grand Army" was in full retreat, in the wildest state of disorder—regulars sharing in the universal panic, which *The Republican* says were started by the teamsters—and the wounded being left uncared for, to die by the roadside.

The *National Intelligencer* (semi-official) also announces the retreat of the "Grand Army" from Bull Run. It says that at 4 1/2 P. M. "our troops finding their progress obstructed by masked batteries, which large reserves of the enemy prevented them from flanking, withdrew in good order to Centerville. The 2d Rhode Island Regiment and a battalion of United States Marines held their ground, and with a powerful division of reserve will hold Centerville." The *Intelligencer* further says that the Confederates far outnumber the Federal troops, and that General McDowell cannot resume the offensive until he is largely reinforced. The *Intelligencer* states positively that Col. Cameron and Slocum, and Lt. Col. Nugent were killed, and Col. Hunter, who was wounded in two places, had been brought to Washington. The *Intelligencer* would have us believe that the "Grand Army," after fighting nine hours against masked batteries, retreated with a loss of only 50 killed and 200 wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Thomas P. Meagher, the "Irish Patriot." The *Republican* admits the loss of two Colonels (Cameron and Slocum) killed and *five* Generals, Heintzelman, Hunter, Burnside, Tyler, and Schenck "badly wounded." All reports concur in stating the slaughter to have been immense. The *Republican* places it at high as ten thousand. Passengers by the morning's train report that the Federal army will hardly pause in its retreat until it reaches Arlington Heights.

The *National Republican* of this morning says: All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians, who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down, to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which consumed itself to the vicinity of Centerville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great, that numbers were passed by. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force at Centerville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step, in the following order: Colonel Einsteins's twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards, and Bleeker's first rifle regiment, with its batteries, followed, at several miles distant, by the DeKalb regiment. When our courier left, at half past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement.

Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had had its lines broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hill-side, directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

On his arrival at Fairfax Court House, he was overtaken by Government messengers, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centerville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances, to the regulars, and the lines were broken; and that a retirement of our forces across Bull Run was rendered necessary. Colonel Hunter passed at the same time, in a vehicle, wounded. Ayer's Battery was also reported as lost.

Crowds of carriage and baggage wagons came rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated all along the road to Washington. But this state of affairs is apparently without sufficient cause for agitating the public mind. The movement was a grand one, and could only succeed by a desperate struggle. The heavy loss of life, which is shared by the rebels, only tends to show the brilliancy of the movement, and, with the immense reinforcements sent forward from Washington, will doubtless only succeed. The unfoiled alarm will probably prevent a continuance of visitors to the scene of conflict, as their conduct on this occasion tended greatly to inflame it among the teamsters. The position of our army, which is shared by the rebels, forming a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled by masked batteries. At 7 o'clock last evening, guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

The Very Latest.
Rumor says that Heintzelman's division, late yesterday afternoon, made a circuitous march of seven miles, turned the enemy's flank, and at last accounts was shelling them in the rear. The head of the charger of Gov. Sprague, which he rode during the engagement, was shot off from his body while the horse of General Burnside was shot from under him.

P. S.—By the train which left Washington at 7 1/2 A. M. we learn that the panic has extended to Washington, where the greatest apprehension exists of an attack upon Washington. Order is said to have been measurably restored in the flying "Army of the Union," which is now reported to be slowly falling back upon Washington—Beauregard in close pursuit with an army estimated at 100,000 men, and pronounced

by this morning's *Intelligencer* to be superior to the "Grand Army" in every respect.

We learn that the order superseding Gen. Banks in the command at Baltimore has been revoked, and that he will continue to discharge his duties, for the present, as "General Commanding the Department of Annapolis."

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

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On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Arrive and depart, until further notice, from

CALEKAT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8 15 A. M.

Express at 8 30 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation at 8 00 P. M.

The 4 15 A. M. train connects at Lehigh House with trains

on the Western Maryland Railroad, at Haverhill Junction with

Haverhill and Gettysburg Railroad, at York with York and

Wrightsville Railroad, at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Rail-

road for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad

to New York, and with the Northern Central Railroad, at Philadel-

phia and all parts of the West, and with the Pennsylvania Rail-

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The South.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 22, 1861.
A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*
No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*
"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*
It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Says, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*
"That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*
Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?
"That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*
Notice to Correspondents.
In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

The South is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.
For Sale by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.
Orders for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.
The usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for nine, for the time ordered.
THE NEWS.
"By the 20th of July at farthest—the day appointed for the assembling of the Rebel Congress in Richmond, that city will be in the hands of our troops. That Congress will never meet." Such was the confident prediction of the New York Tribune, caught up and repeated by a thousand lesser lights of the Republican party—such the solemn promise of the leaders to the people, of the generals to the army. On Saturday the Congress of the Confederate States of America did meet in Richmond, and to-day the "Grand Army of the Union" (all that is left of it) is exactly twenty-seven miles further off from that city than it was two days ago. As the time for the fulfillment of the prophecy came round, many of the Republican journals began to grow uneasy about the dilatory manner in which the war was suffered to drag its slow length along, and urged upon the Administration the necessity of adopting a more vigorous policy. The Administration sought to quiet these apprehensions with the assurance that the whole matter was in the hands of General Scott, who never made a mistake nor took a step backward, and who would not move until he was ready. On Monday, General Scott did move, at least the "Grand Army" did so, under his direction, and by Thursday evening it had reached Bull's Run, just twenty-seven miles nearer Richmond than Alexandria. Since then the "Grand Army," unfortunately for the reputation of the "greatest Captain of the age," has taken several steps backward, in fact, seems to be travelling rather in the direction of Philadelphia than Richmond—a remnant of it having arrived safely this morning at Alexandria, whence with banners flying and bands playing "Dixie," it took up the line of march for the Virginia capital, just one week ago. It has returned, broken, routed, fleeing—with a loss of many thousands of men, a loss that shall fill many homes with weeping, and clothe in the sable drapery of woe thousands of households in quiet New England villages, upon Western prairies, and in great populous commercial towns.
The particulars of the first check to the progress of the "Grand Army" received on Thursday evening, are already familiar to the public. The details of the battle of yesterday have not yet been communicated with sufficient fullness to furnish material for an extended description of the fight. We simply know that it began yesterday morning about seven o'clock—that it continued, with but little intermission until late in the afternoon—that it was a general engagement in which a larger number of troops participated than were ever mustered either in hostile or peaceful array upon this continent before—in fact, upon a scale commensurate with that of almost any of the famous battles of the old world—and we have the result. That result is summed up in the simple announcement that the "Grand Army" is in Alexandria. It has retreated. The administration organs attempt to conceal the magnitude of the disaster, by attributing the retrograde movement to a panic originating among the teamsters, and communicated by them to the volunteers, and thence spreading to the regulars. A panic is properly defined to be a *causeless fear*,—of that exhibited by the "Grand Army," and which caused it even to abandon its wounded by the roadside, there appears to have been cause enough, if we are to credit the accounts which the government itself has consented to make public. Five general officers—three of them generals of division—two of them belonging to the regular army—are reported among the wounded—all of them, it is said, badly wounded, one of them mortally so. Two colonels and a lieutenant-colonel are reported among the slain. Whole regiments, the 6th Irish, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, being particularly specified among the number—are said to have been destroyed, and it is rumored that the retreat has been accomplished by the army, with the loss of nearly all its guns. Burnside's battery, Carlisle's, Griffin's and Ayre's (better known as Sherman's—Sherman himself serving as a Brigadier, and Capt. Ayre commanding in his stead) are mentioned by name as having been "lost." How many, altogether have fallen in this worse than Waterloo defeat of the "Grand Army," it is impossible to conjecture. The official organ of the Government puts down the whole number of killed and wounded, on both

sides, at ten thousand. One thing is certain—the demoralization of the Federal army is utter and irreparable—like a horse that has run away, and can never more be trusted, but must be sold for half his cost, this magnificent array of raw troops, whose first experience on the battlefield has been so disastrous, for any practical purpose is entirely worthless. Outside of the regulars, we doubt whether a single regiment could be rallied sufficiently to make even a decent show of fight. The men have lost confidence in themselves, in each other, in their officers. The prestige of Scott himself will hardly survive the total failure of all his plans, and the utter rout of his "Grand Army." Whether the Government will succeed in collecting another remains to be seen; it is rumored that the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at the Relay House, upon receiving orders yesterday to repair to Washington, most emphatically, if not respectfully, declined the invitation. The truth of it is—and every day it is made more apparent—very few of the people who have enlisted in the present war, had any idea of the serious nature of the business in which they were embarking. They didn't realize the difficulty—not to say, impossibility of conquering the South. Mr. Lincoln thought the "panic fitful and nobody hurt," when he set out from Springfield to go to Washington, and he never appears to have been thoroughly disabused of his error. In his judgment, the crisis was "artificial"—the rebellion a mere spurt—a fire that might have been left to die out of itself, had not the dignity of the government and his own oath of office required that it should be promptly and effectually extinguished. Down East, when the news was received that a forward movement had commenced, people everywhere "calculated" that by Saturday night at farthest, the "Grand Army" would be in Richmond, and the pledge that the "Rebel Congress" should not be permitted to meet in that city, on the 20th of July, be literally redeemed. Hundreds of civilians, members of Congress and others, and even ladies are said to have gone over to witness the "Virginia races," as the approaching battle was sportively or rather derisively called. The "races" have, indeed, come off, but they ran who went to witness the spectacle, and the insulted honor of Virginia has been signally and terribly avenged.

As might naturally have been expected, the news has created the most intense excitement in this city, as it will not fail to do in every town and hamlet in the land. The peculiar circumstances of our own condition have given a special character to the manifestations of popular feeling here. The hope of speedy redemption, for the first time in many days, has mingled with the yearning for freedom, and with each successive confirmation of the glad tidings from Virginia, the light of battle flamed brighter and fiercer in the people's eyes. The brutal conduct of the Federal policy, who sought to punish every expression of Southern sentiment by the immediate arrest of the offender, only served to inflame this spirit, and several collisions between the police and the excited groups who gathered upon the corners and in the vicinity of the newspaper offices were the consequence. Fortunately nothing of a very serious nature happened, and with the morrow it is to be hoped that a calmer state of feeling will prevail, and men will be prepared to rejoice that their brethren are free, without offering any provocation to the oppressor to make their own bondage more severe—otherwise, fear and revenge will equally impel our present rulers to resort to repressive measures of a still more stringent character. Having borne and borne for such a length of time, the people of Maryland can afford to be patient yet a little while longer, until in the fulness of time the day of their deliverance shall come. The necessity of moderation in language, and of abstaining from all demonstrations of rejoicing or expressions of sentiment which may lead to a collision with the Federal authorities, cannot be too strongly enjoined upon every man who has the success of the "cause" sincerely at heart. It is not likely that Government will resort to any very violent measures against Baltimore in the mere wantonness of revenge—it is all important not to give Government the pretext of a "military necessity."

VANDALISM.
The First Massachusetts regiment which behaved so disgracefully (when since the Revolution, have Massachusetts troops behaved otherwise?) in the action at Bull's Run on Thursday, in passing through Fairfax Court House on its way to Manassas Junction, plundered the Court House of all the public and private documents, muniments of title, records, deeds, &c., which were placed there, including Gen. Washington's will, and marched off with these papers stacked upon the point of their bayonets, or planted to their breasts as trophies. The witnesses stand, a Revolutionary relic, they sent to Washington to be shipped to Massachusetts, as a present from the regiment to the Commonwealth.
We learn that the order superseding Gen. Banks in the command at Baltimore has been revoked, and that he will continue to discharge his duties, for the present, as "General Commanding the Department of Annapolis."

North Carolina Ports Open.
[From the Commercial Advertiser, July 15.]
The two principal ports of North Carolina, Wilmington and Beaufort, we learn have not been and are not now under blockade, and an active trade is carried on in the export of naval stores and the import of provisions. Recent accounts state that six vessels were loading in Beaufort and four in Wilmington, which would shortly sail for Nassau, N. P., and other British ports. The reason that the blockade has not been made effective at these ports is said to be that the government is poorly provided with vessels of draught sufficiently light to enable them to lay off these harbors. Taking advantage of this fact, the rebels are profiting in the exportation of the principal product of the State—naval stores—and weekly receive cargoes of provisions from vessels of light draught, from Nassau, N. P. We will give a few instances.
Some two months since the brig *Thomas B. Watson*, having landed a cargo of naval stores, was taken to the coast of Cuba, put in at Wilmington in distress, and is reported to be now loading naval stores for Europe, having been sold to English parties. The fact of the arrival of this vessel at Wilmington was published at the time, also that she was supposed to have landed a cargo of slaves at Cuba. This intelligence is confirmed by recent letters.
A short time since the schooner *Adeline* made a trip from Beaufort to Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of naval stores, and definitely flaunted the rebel flag in the latter port. The attention of the United States Consul was called to the fact, but the vessel suddenly left port with a cargo of potatoes. A vessel is now lying at a port in Nova Scotia under charter for Charleston, South Carolina. In case she succeeds in reaching that port a valuable freight to Europe is guaranteed her. If, however, she is compelled to put back the charter party is under agreement to pay the expenses of the trip. The facts in the case of this vessel have been communicated to the government, and measures will be taken to prevent the consummation of the plan. The fact that the blockade has not been made as before stated, principally in naval stores. In consequence of the comparatively uninterrupted communication between these ports and England, the price of this description of goods has been so far reduced that it will pay to import naval stores from England and New York, where the price, in consequence of the interdiction of trade between here and North Carolina, has been greatly advanced.

—Borger, the billiard player, was in Buffalo this week, giving exhibitions. He is now going into Canada and will play in a few cities there, before taking his departure for California in September.
THE WAR.
The Total Rout of the Grand Army at Bull's Run, Confessed by the Government.
The following despatch supervised by the government, has been transmitted by the Associated Press agent at Washington. It acknowledges to a total defeat, with a loss of artillery and everything. The flight did not stop until the Heights of Arlington were gained, and only the defence of Washington was now thought of. The defeat at Waterloo was not more overwhelming.
WASHINGTON, July 22.—After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7 1/2 o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the nearest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely and by driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when they suddenly turned back, and we were forced to retreat. Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took the command and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place. It is thought that General McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat, he could not do so. The enemy, it is said, were too numerous for their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments. A large number of the troops fell on the way side from sheer exhaustion and are scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Centreville is strewn with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of the troops deliberately threw away their arms, &c., and were better facilitated their travel. General McDowell was in the rear of the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but without any effect. The latter part of the army it is said made their retreat in order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights.
His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended. It is supposed that the reserved force of the enemy sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about thirty thousand men, including the object of the campaign, Gen. Lee. He further says that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Staunton and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men. According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves they only have about 200 men left from the slaughter! While the Sixty-ninth and other regiments have faithfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number of the Federal loss cannot now be known. *Sherman's, Carlisle's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege 32 pound rifled cannon, the latter being the heaviest of the army, were captured.* The other side of Centreville. Such of the wounded as were brought to Centreville. Hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Sergeant Frank H. Hamilton.
The panic was so great that the attempt to rally the troops to make a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have soon been reinforced and much disaster prevented. It is hoped that the provision trains belonging to the Government will be able to reach the city, and that the army will be able to reorganize. The army was turned by accident or their wheels came off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by driving back on the advance of the retreat. It is supposed here to-day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to be held against any force that may be brought against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

The Latest from the Virginia Side of the
An officer just from Virginia reached here at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewn with stragglers. The troops are, however, resuming their occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac. Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire Regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. Heintzelman was wounded on the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. Wilcox, the commander of the brigade, was killed. Also, Captain McCook, brother of Col. McCook, of Ohio. The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered to inquire the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to anxious listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.
Southern Account of the First Battle at Bull's Run.
LOUISVILLE, July 22.—A special despatch from Manassas to the Nashville Union, dated July 18th, says that in the fight at Bull's Run, Gen. Beauregard commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times in great confusion and with severe losses. The Washington Advertiser, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's battery of fifteen guns, and after making a change in their position fifteen times silenced them and forced them to retire from the field.
Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were wounded. Federal officers of high rank were killed, and \$700 in gold was taken from the body of one of the killed.
From Fortress Monroe.
[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]
Fortress Monroe, July 22.—There are no movements here worthy particular mention. A day excursion from Washington to Old Point is becoming popular. The Vermont Regiment is to move on Tuesday next. Their time will expire early in August. Max Weber's Regiment and the remaining Massachusetts companies will be paid off to-morrow. Col. Baker is at Old Point and participated in the parade this afternoon, though not at the head of his regiment. The Confederates are active at Sewell's Point, and new intrenchments can be seen from the transports to Newport News. A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations.
The Indictment Against Marshal Kane.
The following are the points of the indictment against Marshal Kane:
First.—That said Kane, owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devised and executed a conspiracy to rebel against said United States, and rebellion against said United States, on the 19th of April, 1861, and unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass said insurrection with a great multitude of persons, to the number of five hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and stones, and warlike weapons, against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.
Second.—That said Kane, assisted by all the means in his power, the aforesaid conspirators, persons to rebel, and with said persons traitorously assembled on the 19th of April, and did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States.
Third.—That said Kane, as such false traitor aforesaid, on the 19th of April did conspire, consent and agree, with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, to destroy six bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the passage of military troops, and of good and loyal people, to the defence of the government, whereof numbers were ordered and delayed in their movement and progress.
Fourth.—That said Kane did conspire and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires on the Northern Railroad, with intent to prevent the speedy transmission of intelligence, and thereby hinder and obstruct said United States in the adoption of means proper for defence.
Fifth.—Charges levying war, &c., against the United States.
Sixth.—Declaratory charge of destroying bridges, whereof large number of military troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania were delayed, obstructed, &c.
Seventh.—That Kane, with others, to the number of one hundred and upwards, did break and destroy telegraph wires, with object aforesaid.

Speech of Vice-President Stephens.
Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, made a speech at Augusta, Georgia, on the 11th, in which he said:
Upon the adjournment of the Congress from Montgomery to Richmond, the estimate was for one hundred thousand men for the first fiscal year. The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number was fifty millions of dollars—a large amount. This amount must be raised. How to do it is the question. But since that adjournment—since that estimate—this war has assumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic proportions, and instead of one hundred thousand men we may have to send two hundred thousand men to meet the enemy; instead of fifty millions of dollars, we may have, and we shall have, to raise one hundred millions; and it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was fifty millions of dollars, and whatever amount is wanted in excess of that amount of money must be necessary must be raised. It is not to be denied that we must be subjugated. Mr. Lincoln has increased his call from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand men. He has increased his demand for money from the five millions first asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect), and asks his Congress now in session, for four hundred millions of dollars. Whether he will raise his men or his money I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises his four hundred thousand men, and we do not, we shall meet him, and if he raises his four hundred millions of money, we must raise enough to meet it.
It is a war of political and social existence, and unless we intend to be overruled and beaten down and subjugated, and to become the vassals of his mercenaries and myrmidons, we must, every one of us—every man, every boy, and every woman—be prepared to do our duty. Our means in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have upon a reasonable estimate, nearly 700,000 men and more than enough of money to be required to drive back his armed myrmidons. I know not; but if they are, every man must go to the battle-field. He may think, and doubtless does, that 400,000 will intimidate, subjugate, and overrun us. He should recollect, however, as we should, and reverentially, too, that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but that it is God that gives the victory.
Four hundred thousand men may be a formidable army against us; but it is not so formidable as the 600,000 led by Darius against the Grecian States; and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence and for liberty. We have an example worthy of our imitation.—600,000 Persians invaded Greece. These small States could bring against them but 11,000, all told. The 11,000 met the hosts of Persia, not the 600,000, but all that could be brought against them, on the commanding plain. The 11,000, with glorious heroism, fighting for their freedom, for their country, fighting for everything dear to freemen, put to flight the hosts of Persia, leaving 60,000 slain upon the field. Men of the South, therefore, let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening aspects—nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when they were but three million, and coped with Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the world—animated by these sentiments, fighting for everything dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that there is no army in the world who has his quarrel just; and as our fathers, in our struggle for the Revolutionary War, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we, since we have the consciousness, in any event, that this is no war of our seeking.
The men are ample; the means to support them is the subject upon which I am to address you, and how is the money to be raised? War, I tell you, costs blood as well as treasure. Have we the means? Can we cope with the North? That is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property in the Confederate States, upon the last minimum estimate. At last year's rates, we therefore could raise from one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for years to come, and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive capital. It is to the latter we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war generally all business is interrupted. In this particular of productive capital, however, there is no people in the world more favored than the South, and for which we ought to be grateful, not boastful, and it is one of those blessings for which we should return thanks. No nation in the world, with the same population, has such a continuous annual productive capital. I have not stated the wealth of the North, but it is not my purpose to detract from it. They were a people of wealth. Most of it, however, came from their connection and trade with us. They were an ingenious and manufacturing people. We are an agricultural people.
The great difference between the North and the South is in the way of carrying on the war—and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility that rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it—is this:—The North sold some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth; hence grew their cities. Their wealth was but the accumulation deposited from our commerce, just as the delta of the Nile was enriched about the hands of any other portion of Egypt, by the deposit of the rich alluvial soil brought down from the mountains and deposited in it.—The riches, money and power of the North came in the same way. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoln is to get his four hundred millions of dollars, I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through, but at present it is sufficient to say that Lincoln has damned up the source that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run alone will determine. But it is not so with us. We grow breadstuffs enough to supply all our wants. We live in a heaven favored land, for all the cereals grow here equally as well as in any other portion of the world—wheat, rye, oats and corn, in a great abundance. We could compete with the world in the production of these. We grow also the tobacco plant and rice. We live in the land of the fig tree, the pomegranate and the vine.—Hardly anything used as food but is grown in the Southern Confederacy, and we could, if need be, grow an abundance of everything except coffee. We, therefore, have the means, under the blessing of Heaven, to support ourselves and keep upon the field every variety of cattle, suitable for food or draft. We, therefore, can sow bread enough to support our people and keep from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men in the field. Let the blockade last; let the Northern people be cut off from trade with us within the eleven Southern States, we could for years carry on the war, support our armies and our cities, and, notwithstanding our being cut off from the rest of the world, we could stand up to Lincoln's power, fight it out unhelped by blockade aid all around.

I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot, to-day, tell you how the blockade is to be raised. But there is one thing certain—in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it. Steam is powerful, and steam is far short in power to the tremendous power of cotton. If you look out upon the ocean to-day and inquire into the secret agency of commerce, you will find that it is cotton that drives it, and the spindles and looms from those in your own State to the remotest quarter of the world—it is this element of cotton that drives them, and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand, or against four times four hundred thousand. (Applause.) Upon a reasonable and ordinary estimate we grow four million bales of cotton. I have here to-day to discuss before you the question of cotton, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The proposition that the Government makes is not to tax the people. The object of a wise and good government is to make the burdens fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every emergency. The proposition the Government makes, therefore, is to take a loan in produce. In the grain growing sections the members of Congress sold the loan in grain, army subsistence, meat, corn, wheat and flour. We have a grain raising country. Our supply is cotton. Address you, therefore, solely on the subject of cotton.
I will now read to you, just at this part of my address, the proposition upon which I shall make

some comments, for I wish every gentleman to understand it. It is not asking a donation, the government simply wishes to control the proceeds of your cotton. The government proposes to give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest semi-annually. It is not gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition.—"We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States that portion of our crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in the hands of our factors, and sold on or before the 1st of January, 1862." Fix the date, if you please, the first of January, the first of February, or the first of March, if you please, though I am aware the government wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let each planter consult his interest, and in the meanwhile consult the market. But to proceed—"And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds for the same amount bearing eight per cent. interest." Then an avowal is made. The cotton planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the government in the subscription the portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold and the proceeds to be invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a committee be appointed before this meeting adjourns to canvass this country. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond county, will be waited upon and asked an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that committee and everybody, subscribe. I prefer you putting down, first, your name; second, the number of bales, and I prefer you putting down the proportion of your crop. I want, especially, the number of bales, but would like also to know the proportion it bears to your crop. Let everybody, those with small crops as well as large, give evidence in this way of their patriotism, and I believe that the poor man who gives more, and not two bales, if it be half his crop, gives more, and not two bales, if it be half his crop, than the man who grows one thousand and puts down one half of his, because, as the Saviour said, the woman who gave her mite gave more than all the rest. Let everybody, therefore, put down a portion of their crop, if it be two bales or fifty bales, or one hundred bales, or five hundred bales.

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war you may read it in the history of the French Jacobins. They have become a licentious and lawless mob, and I shall not at all be surprised if in less than three years the leaders in this war—if Lincoln and his Cabinet, its head—come to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war—(applause)—for human passions when once aroused are as uncontrollable as the elements about us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law; and they have framed and ratified these laws and measures of Lincoln they do not want to give. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but let you no people without restraints regulated by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unruly mob, when they attempt to check it, Lincoln and the rest will be dealt with just as I tell you it was in France. Why, the conservative sentiment in the North is against this war. When I tell you it is fanatical, I do not mean that all are fanatics. Just as the sturdiest trees of the forest yield to the blast of the storm, so the friends of the constitution yield to the North. And how is Lincoln to get these four hundred million of dollars? I told you I might say something more about it. They have not the money. That is true. I suppose the North now might raise one hundred millions in gold and silver. I have not seen the returns of the banks. But their money lenders are not going to lend it. Some say that the war will be a short one. No, my friends, do not let that fluttering unctious to your ears. How did the Jacobins raise their money? Why, they laid their hands upon it, and that is the way they will do to the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the Secretary of the Treasury cannot come up and tell them that it is wrong. He has not the nerve, and he might lose his head if he were to do it. They may issue four hundred millions of Treasury notes, and thus get along for twelve months, or perhaps two years, before they are too much depreciated. They will then issue scrip against the rich man's property. What is to be the result of this war? and not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences to the people, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed, the North would run into anarchy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. This is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy constitutional government at the North. They never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, and if it is to be maintained, it is to be light the world, it is to be done in the Southern Confederacy. (Applause.) At the North there is anarchy. Property will migrate, just as it did in France. That is the end. How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us, there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war until we drive them back; and my idea, my wish, my desire and my counsel would be to raise men enough immediately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do it.

MESSAGE OF President Davis, to the Confederate Congress at Richmond.
RICHMOND, (via New Orleans,) July 20.—Mr. Davis' inaugural message to the Confederate Congress commences by calling attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy. He says it is now only necessary to allude to such facts as have occurred during the recent and matters connected with the public defence. He congratulates Congress on the acquisition to the Confederacy of three sovereign States. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that the efforts of the Lincoln government were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could her defense and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own capital. The rapid progress of events during the last few months has stripped off the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln government had previously been concealed. They have now been, he says, revealed.
The message of President Lincoln and the action of the present Congress of the United States confess an intention of subjugating the seceded States by a war by fully equalled only by its wickedness—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities will fall doubly severe on themselves. Commencing last March with an affectation of ignorance of secession, even of those States which had originated the Confederate government. Persisting in a riot in the absurd assumption of the existence of a plot in the hands of disaffected and traitorous persons. Continuing for several months with a careful representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the President of the United States and his advisors succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purposes of this government were not peace at home, but conquest abroad. Not defense of our liberties, but the subversion of the liberties of the people of the United States.

The series of manoeuvres by which this impression was created, and which were devised in perfidy, is already known, fortunately, for the truth history. Lincoln's message minutely detailed the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter in violation of an armistice, which he confesses to have been informed of only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition of the despatch to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. He charges these States to the assault of the 15th of May. The world must misinterpret and this unfounded pretence. He Mr. Davis then compares the present invasion with that of Great Britain, which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind will shudder at outrages now being committed on defenseless females by those pretending to be their fellow-citizens. Who can depict the horrors which they regard with deliberate malignity, and a pretext of suppressing insurrection, make special war on sick women and children by withholding medicines necessary for their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations, even in the fiercest of battles, by a cruel violation from attack on hospitals is now outraged by a government which pretends to desire a continuance of fraternal connection. Such outrages admit of no retaliation, unless the actual perpetrators are captured.
Mr. Taylor's mission to Washington was for

the purpose of effecting an exchange of the prisoners taken on the privateer *Savannah*. He informed Mr. Lincoln of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln's promised reply is not received.
In reference to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States existing termed the Border Slave States, some of them would have united with us, as they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of a war with us, but these States which regard us as brethren, and restrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law, the President declaring that in order to execute the laws, some single law, made in extreme tenderness of citizens' liberty, may, to a limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed connection with a Government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such an avowed policy would be paraded.
Operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of a policy which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The force hitherto raised, proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy. Excepting on those fortified islands which the enemy's naval force enabled them to retain, he has been driven entirely out. Now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of this Government, not a single hostile foot presses by the actual. Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to the reported invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy. A corresponding increase of our forces, therefore, becomes necessary.
Our crops are now the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption. Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of \$50,000,000, and will probably exceed that sum.

Manners of the White House.
We find the following paragraphs in our exchanges. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks:
"Mr. J. M. Hay, the President's Private Secretary, (during the leave at the White House, Tuesday evening,) approached with a beautiful girl on his arm, and on his introducing her to the President, his Excellency, after exchanging a few words, kissed her as she blushed beautifully, and looked around to see if it had escaped notice."

A Washington correspondent gives the following account of the Presidential party:
"Mrs. Lincoln promenade with Senator Harris, of New York. The President, during the promenade, met with several introductions. One man, from the interior of Pennsylvania, said:—'Well, Mr. President, I went to Chicago, determined to have you come here, and voted there for you from the first to last, and now here you are.' The President, retaining his hand, as he bent his head down, jocularly said:—'Yes and a pretty scrap you have got me into.'"
We have a slightly different account of the kissing of the young lady. We learn that she repulsed the President's impertinence indignantly and even slapped him in the face with no light hand.

—A volunteer's recent letter says: "My wife came on to see me at our camp. Think heaven, she brought needles and thread with her. My rugan had nearly played out; my pants have been drilled to death; I have been walking in my boots for three weeks. I wish my wife was a shoemaker. The boys will soon have their new harness. We are as happy as bob-tail horses in fly time."

MARBLE WORKS.
HUGH SISSON,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
Cor. North and Monument Sts.,
BALTIMORE,
Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles,
Table Tops, Tiles for Floors,
Garden Statuary, &c.
Foreign and Domestic MARBLE polished the trade at low rates.
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MANUFACTURER,
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THE WAR.

Preparations in New England.

Lieut. William H. B. Smith of the Independent Boston Fusiliers, one of the killed, was a private and formerly a resident of Western Massachusetts. Seven years ago he was foreman of the office, in Pittsfield, but during the last five of his life he was engaged in various pursuits.

must have used many thousand rounds of cartridges in the engagement. Companies F, G and H, of the Massachusetts First, who were on the right, led by Col Wells, were the first to force the skirmishers into the woods, and clear the enemy's advance before them. Suddenly they were subjected to a fire from three different positions, and many of their men fell. The rest stood ground until they got into the cross fire of the Michigan regiment, and then retreated in a disorder. The two howitzers, which entered

has invented a new military bridge, which is about to be submitted to the federal government. The object of this bridge is to enable a division of the army to cross streams where bridges have been destroyed, or at points where the enemy would not be likely to expect a visit from our men. The whole bridge, 800 feet long, can be conveyed in fourteen wagons, and put up in half an hour, by 100 men trained for the purpose. Its strength will be such that a large army, with artillery, &c., may be passed over in a short time.

the eastward down St Paul's street we come to the largest building in Montreal, known as Grey Hall or Bonsecours's market, more interesting on the outside to-day, for the farmers in their costumes are gathered to sell their produce, which they do with all the gesture and volition of a sophomoric orator.

The clock is striking twelve, and we follow a little cluster of strangers into a dreary building, the Grey Nunnery; we have but a glimpse at a few old paintings from New Testa-

mothers should always caveat by them in cases
Conclusions, especially when they purport give
their children any of the old fashioned narcotics
the day, exceedingly liable to bring on these fits.
warned and use none but Dr Eaton's Infante
said by Geo. S. Kinsale, M. C. R. King and
Hutchinson, Springfield; in Chicago by C. F. K
to Holyoke by D. F. Ladington, J. E. Morrill and
R. Flagg; in Northampton by O. Edwards.

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Sole Proprietors, 408 Broadway, New York

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VOLUME 7.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

NUMBER 71.

RAILROADS.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne
CHICAGO RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK,
ALBANY SHORT LINE.

FOUR HOURS
IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER
Route from Chicago to New York.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS
EAST UNION DEPOT, CORNER OF MADISON AND
CANAL STREETS, WEST SIDE,
At Follows:
7.10 A. M. and 7.10 P. M.

Only One Change of Cars to New York,
TWO TO BOSTON FROM CHICAGO.

Baggage Checked Through
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

This is the Only Direct Route!
It being the ONLY ROAD THAT RUNS CARS

Chicago to Pittsburgh Without Change

SUPERB SLEEPING CARS
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS!

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
CRESTLINE AND PITTSBURGH.

D. W. BOSS, General Western Agent,
Milwaukee & Pr. du Chien Railway.

CHANCE OF TRAVEL
ON and after MONDAY, July 23rd, 1861,
Further trains will run as follows:

LEAVE MADISON, MONDAY, JULY 23rd, 1861,
At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.
At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.

LEAVE MADISON, MONDAY, JULY 23rd, 1861,
At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST
At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST
At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE!
From Madison, and all points in Central Wisconsin,
CHICAGO AND ALL PORTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

PASSING TRAINS
At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.

Forming the only direct route to Chicago and the
STATION OF SEVERAL HOURS TIME.

At 4.30 A. M. for Chicago, and at 10.10 P. M.

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DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
10 Per Cent. Below First Cost.

THE CITIZENS OF MADISON ARE INFORMED
that an extensive stock
OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!
NOW ON HAND AT

Reynolds' One Price Store.
FOR THE NEXT NINETY DAYS,
AT 10 PER CENT. BELOW FIRST COST.

AN EXAMINATION WILL SATISFY ALL.
County Orders will be taken in exchange for goods.
Madison, May 25, 1861.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

CHEAP! CHEAP!
Molasses, Soda, Lard,
Cocoa, Butter, Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, Rice, Beans,
Corn Meal, Flour, etc.

FOR CASH!
At 10 PER CENT. BELOW FIRST COST.

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DRY GOODS.
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!
REYNOLD'S
One Price Cheap Cash Store!

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT THE
NEW STORE, AT WOOD'S BLK.,
(The corner between Kane's Hardware Store
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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FOR CASH,
at as low prices as the same kind of goods can be purchased
for either in Milwaukee or Chicago.

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FRIEND & CRAWFORD,
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ARE JUST OPENING
A LARGE AND SELECT INVOICE
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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Choice French Cassimeres and Vestings
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Extra Fine
Black and Colored French Cloths!
Superfine French Doestings!
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MR. J. R. WILLIAMS, OF NEW YORK CITY,
has charge of the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!
which is furnished to those that want
GOOD FITTING AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
that they can be had at
THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

THEY EMPLOY THE BEST MECHANICS!
and have all garments made equal in style and workman-
ship to any which can be obtained in Eastern cities.

Their stock
READY-MADE CLOTHING
is beyond doubt one
OF THE VERY BEST IN THE WESTERN MARKET!

MANUFACTURED BY THEM
IN THE BEST MANNER, IN THE LATEST STYLES
which they will sell at prices that will be satisfactory
to every one.

ATTENTION
FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT!
WHICH IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE,
in every particular.

Superior French Tote Shirts,
THE BEST THING OF THE KIND EVER OFFERED!
SILK, LINEN, THREAD,
INDIA GAZES,
LACES AND OTTOMAN
Under Garments!

The Little Tote and India Gaze are a beautiful article
for summer wear.

THEIR STOCK
HATS AND CAPS
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
SILK, CASSIMERE, WOOL, NAINSOCK, and Prince of Wales, are
a few of the many styles.

A good supply of
UNDERWEAR,
TRENCHES, VALISES, and
always on hand, and selling at low rates.

Don't fail to Examine their Stock
FOR PURCHASING REBETTER.
M. FRIEND & CRAWFORD.

LOW TARIFF AND CHEAP GOODS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JUST ARRIVED AT KOHNER'S!
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED
Spring and Summer Stocks of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
EVER BROUGHT INTO MADISON.
I have just returned from the Eastern States, and in
consequence of the late reduction of duties on
foreign goods, I am enabled to sell at unusually low rates, and intend
giving my customers the same advantage.

Remember that
FINE AND COARSE CLOTHS,
and every other article of household costume,
is made to order, and ready to go.

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FINE AND COARSE CLOTHS,
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EVENING PATRIOT.
For Local and Telegraphic News see Third
Page. For Deferred Articles see Fourth Page.
Reading matter on every page.
Tale of a Handkerchief.

CONSIDERED.
The afternoon accordingly found him strolling
about Madison, looking for the residence of
Mr. Barton. Several unsuccessful attempts
were made by him to find the place, but he
was at last followed by one man agreeable to
his wishes, and more than half dissatisfied, his
usual method of seeking a lady's acquaintance,
he approached a large, handsome man, who
was sitting on a bench, and who, with a
satisfied air, looked at him, and said, "What
business have you here?"

"I am looking for a lady," he said.
"What lady?" asked the man.
"The daughter of a friend of mine," he said.
"What name?" asked the man.
"The name of the daughter of a friend of mine," he said.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.
WANTED:
\$5,000 Uncurrent Wisconsin Money!
For which the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH will be paid,
at this well known and established Drug Store,
Main street, next door to Capital House,
LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF
Drugs, Medicines and Perfumeries,
which have been sold at such low prices,
and will be sold at REASONABLE PRICES.
The location of these are from the first wholesale
houses in the Union.

T. D. CORRELL,
County Surveyor of Dane County,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Attends to Surveying and Conveyancing in
any part of the State. Office at the Court
House, Madison, Wis., will receive prompt attention
Madison, April 10, 1861.

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,
WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN.
T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.
Manufacture and Dealer in
News, Book and Wrapping Papers.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAGS.
MRS. TAPPAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. TAPPAN respectfully announces to be friends
and acquaintances that she has opened her Boarding and Day
School for Young Ladies, in the house formerly occupied
by Judge Lodge.

REMOVAL.
Friend & Crawford, Merch' Tailors,
Have removed into the
NEW STONE BLOCK,
Six Doors South of State Bank.

MADISON BOOK BINDERY.
B. W. SUGROW,
Blank Book Manuf' & Book Binder,
PORTER'S BLOCK—MADISON, WIS.

Account Books of Every Description
OF SUPERIOR PAPER AND WORKMANSHIP AT
Moderate Prices!
and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
All styles of Binding and Ruling,
executed to order, and in the best manner.

Old Books Re-Bound in Good Style!
The subscriber having had a long experience in the busi-
ness, feels assured that he can give superior service to all
who favor him with their patronage, both in price and
workman.

ORDER REPAIRS FOR PIPES BELT!
J. H. HARRIS, OF NEW YORK CITY,
India Rubber Clothing.
Also, a large quantity of
PIPER'S BELT SHIRTS!
J. H. HARRIS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Abstracts of Title to all Lands in Dane Co.,
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS,
with William & Earle.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.
C. PIERCE CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING
at his workshop, on the corner of the Court
House, South of the State Bank, and at prices that can be
obtained nowhere else in the State.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!
SOMETHING NEW IN MADISON!
ERNEST DORNSCHLAG
has pleasure in informing his friends
and acquaintances that he has
opened a new Shooting Gallery at his
residence.

NEW SHOOTING GALLERY!
ERNEST DORNSCHLAG
has pleasure in informing his friends
and acquaintances that he has
opened a new Shooting Gallery at his
residence.

CONFECTIONERIES & TOYS.
A. F. WALTZINGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Candies, Fruits, Confectioneries.
Have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing or re-
ceiving from the East, a large assortment of
CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY KIND.
—Fancy Articles—Toys—Blankets—Ornaments, &c.

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FANC

the rebels. It is stated that the battery of the rebels was finely secreted. The small Union force

Colonel Cowdin's horse was struck by a spent ball, disabling him. Tho. Colonel dismounted and, with sword in hand, went to the head of the three companies detailed from his regiment, and led them on gallantly. My informants say that Colonel Cowdin and his men behaved with great coolness and bravery. Those who witnessed their movements speak in the highest praise of the gallantry of our men. The fire of the rebels is spoken of as being equal to that of the rebels.

General Beauregard commanded the rebel battery in person. His headquarters was discovered, and General McDowell's compliments were sent to it in the shape of one of James' projectiles from a rifled cannon.

LATER DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

It is believed that another battle will not be fought at Bull Run.

The rebel force at that point has been largely increased.

It is supposed that Johnston's column has effected a junction with Bennet's.

More federal troops are crossing the Potomac this morning.

Fifteen secessionists were captured at Ball's Run, Thursday, and brought to the city to-day under a strong guard. One is a South Carolina Sergeant; the others are Alabamians. General Mansfield sent them to the old Capitol building, which is being fitted up as a prison.

McDowell was concentrating his forces, and reconnoitering. Reinforcements were sent over today.

The indications are that McDowell is acting with caution and deliberation, preliminary to the renewal of the conflict.

The armies are only a mile apart, ours being on the ground of the late battle, the enemy in entrenchments on the other side of Ball's Run.

Eleven secessionists were captured Thursday night by some of the New York regiment. Eleven more were taken by some of the Massachusetts regiment; also a mail bag containing over one hundred and fifty letters.

The Pirates Caught in Their Own Trap.
Five of the Privateer Sumter's Crew Captured.

The brig Costa Rica, Capt. Peel, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port to-day (Saturday.) She reports that on the 8th inst., off Cape Antonio,

The captain of the Cuba reported that on the 4th inst., off the Isle of Pines, his vessel was boarded by the privateer Santer, and the brig was declared a prize to the Confederate States of America. A prize crew of five men were put on board, to take her to the nearest port.

Two of the privateer prisoners were transferred from the Cuba to the Costa Rica, and were brought here to-day.

Costa Rica, and put two privates on board. Have got three left. We'll go to New York instead of London. J. D. STROUT."

Capt. Strout's recognition of the value of his testimony, and that of his crew, against these pirates, will be duly appreciated by the United States District Attorney.

THE MEN.

They say that they have been shipmates for

years; that last December they shipped in the *Maizeppa*, which went from Philadelphia to the Coast of Africa to carry coal to our squadron there, and that the vessel on returning took a cargo of cotton from New Orleans for Havre, leaving a portion of the crew, including themselves. Then these men becoming sick of fever entered a hospital in New Orleans, whence they shipped on the *Samter*.

The Sumter left New Orleans on the 30th June, and went out of Pass Poutre. They saw the steamer Brooklyn, which was near land on one

On the 4th the *Machias* was taken. The crew of neither of these vessels made any resistance.

The *Machias* was taken in tow and a prize crew placed on board.

On the afternoon of the same day the *Sumter* captured the *Cuba*, Capt. Strout. This vessel was also placed in charge of a prize crew of five, of whom were the two men Spence and Davison. Towards morning on the 3th the hawser connecting the *Sumter* and the *Machias* gave way, when the *Sumter* parted from the *Cuba* and chased

The Cuba then cruised "back and forth," these men say, scarcely knowing where they went, but probably waiting for the return of the Sumner. Spence was understood to say on one occasion that

the captain of the Sumter had promised to come back to bring them in. The story is that the prize crew lived on terms of intimacy with the crew of the Cuba, consisting of seven persons: that they messed together and slept together. Davison says that he and Spence took particular occasion to tell the crew of the Cuba that they did not want their vessel, and to give them an idea that they could have it if they would take it. Spence says

On the afternoon of the 24th the arms of the prize crew were lying about loose—the story goes—the midshipman was asleep on the deck with his arms in the cabin—all were supplied with revolvers and cutlasses—and Spence and Davidson were also asleep. The captain of the vessel then

The prize crew then, in order to appear as not giving up willingly, proceeded with the milshipman and demanded of Captain Strong why he had taken the arms. The captain answered, ordering them away, and afterwards placed them in easidry. Two of them were ironed—only two manacles being on board—and the others bound

THEIR THEORY.

Davison and Spence say that they enlisted with the intention of getting away from New Orleans, and meant to leave the Summer as soon as possible, though the terms of enlistment bound them to remain for three years. They were placed on board the Cuba "just as they smooed," with little clothing and nothing else but arms. The lining of the

The only Southern man of the five was the midshipman. These men say that he was a native of Hampton, Va., and that of the other two

